

CASTLE IS LIKELY TO BE ACQUITTED.

Police Not Able to Connect Him With the Alleged Thefts.

Kleptomaniac Will in All Probability Be Urged as His Wife's Plea.

Attempt Will Be Made to Secure Official Sympathy Because of Her Diseased Mind.

FEAR THE COMMITTING MAGISTRATE.

That Official Has a Stern Sense of Duty, and is Particularly Severe on Influential Offenders Brought Before Him.

By Julian Ralph.

London, Oct. 10.—The news of today in the Castle case is that Mr. Castle is certain to regain his liberty. This is the judgment of the lawyers, of the police and of the United States Embassy.

No action in the case will be taken until Tuesday, when Mr. and Mrs. Castle will be brought up in the Marlborough Street Police Court. Efforts to obtain bail have been abandoned, every step to this end having already been taken, but unavailing.

"You may say," said Mr. Castle's lawyers to me to-day, "that we have every confidence that we shall not only secure the release of Mr. Castle on Tuesday, but also attain the same end in Mrs. Castle's case when her mental condition is fully placed before the court."

Kleptomaniac's Plea.

This confirms the information I cabled yesterday that the defence will be mental aberration, taking the form of kleptomaniac, and that Mr. Castle will probably be acquitted as having had no criminal knowledge of his wife's condition and acts.

The Magistrate before whom the case will come, Mr. Shell, will have the usual large option in dealing with the case as a first offence, and were the thefts only trivial, he could even dismiss the whole matter by allowing the prisoner to go without bail, but without a clear character, warning him or her that upon a second offence, the first offence would be taken up again and punishment meted out.

There will, however, be no attempt in this case to obtain any benefit from the first offence plea. The tremendous number of things alleged to have been stolen even the Castle lawyers see that a first offence plea would amount to nothing.

Vine Street Police Station, where the articles are stored, might almost be called a museum. The goods are displayed in an upper room, and noted persons and friends of officials have looked with amazement at the great bric-a-brac collection.

Count on Official Sympathy.

Every effort will be made to awaken the Judge's sympathy on the ground that the woman is mentally diseased. One of the oldest Police Court clerks, who in England rank as lawyers, told the Journal correspondent this morning that if Mrs. Castle is liberated as a kleptomaniac it will be a wonderful departure from the common usage, because, though the plea of kleptomaniac is often "worked for all it is worth," it has seldom proved of any use in these courts, where the absolute rule is that if goods are stolen somebody has got to go to jail.

Still, so extraordinary is the pressure brought to bear on the Government in this case, that no one can tell what new departure may be made.

Messages Still Pouring In.

The inflow to the American Embassy of cablegrams from influential friends of the Castles in America and of personal calls from friends in England continues. Among the telegrams received to-day was one from the United States Minister to Mexico, M. W. Ransom, who cables from the City of Mexico that Mrs. Castle is a North Carolina lady of high social standing and reputation, and asks the Embassy to do all in its power to assist her.

It is hardly necessary to repeat that the Embassy is doing everything possible and every proper means is being taken to assist Mr. and Mrs. Castle. Secretary Roosevelt had another interview with the Home Office on the subject this morning. Very much depends on the Magistrate who will hear the case on Tuesday. If the prisoners plead guilty the Magistrate must take the option of settling the case summarily or of sending it to trial at the Old Bailey.

Mr. Castle's lawyers say their course of action will not be determined until the case comes up. Meantime they are doing everything possible to strengthen their evidence in Mrs. Castle's favor.

May Go to Old Bailey.

The Magistrate has the power to impose a sentence of imprisonment up to six months, but cannot impose more. All serious cases, calling for greater punishment than that, must go to the Central Criminal Court—Old Bailey.

Mr. Shell, who will hear the case, has a stern sense of justice, and passes frequent seemingly harsh sentences. He is said to hold strongly to the opinion that the higher the standing of the criminal the greater the crime, and that for an educated person to steal or commit any other crime is much worse than for an uneducated person to do so, and he metes out punishment on this basis.

Some time since three young army officers were brought before him for interfering with the police. This offence would not have been heavily punished in the case of an ordinary company of disorderly persons. Mr. Shell, however, sent the young officers to jail for three months without giving them the option of a fine, holding that it was a much more than ordinarily serious offence in their case, because they knew very much better.

It is this characteristic of the Magistrate that is causing some anxiety to friends of the Castles.

Dail Will Not Be Taken.

If the Castle case is taken to the Central Criminal Court, either through a plea of guilty or by the Judge's decision, Mrs. Castle, or whoever is held to trial, will have to remain in custody until the trial takes place, which may not be for several weeks. Bail will not be accepted.

Late this evening the Journal reporter made a further investigation respecting the names of the other firms from which it is alleged that goods had been stolen by Mrs. Castle, but the London police positively refused to make any disclosures.

When the reporter asked him whether any attempt had been made to induce tradesmen who have already given evidence to withdraw from the prosecution, he promptly answered:

"Not to my knowledge."

But he pointed out that other cases, although on precisely the same lines as those which have been already brought before the court, could be more easily hushed up than could those which have been partially investigated.

Up to the present time no complaints of Continental robberies have been received in London, and the police have made no investigations into the case from this point of view.

NEW COUNSEL FOR TYNAN.

French Advocate Who Believes the Prisoner Cannot Be Extradited Under Existing Laws.

By Julian Ralph.

London, Oct. 10.—Maitre Lagasse, a distinguished French advocate, was, so the Journal's Paris correspondent wires me, selected this morning by American friends of Tynan to act as counsel for that alleged dynamiter.

Lagasse believes that certain legal points make the granting of extradition papers by France impossible. He is in communication with Tynan, whose case will be decided in a few days.

SUPT. CONLIN DENIES IT ALL.

Says the Story of Changes in the Force Is Untrue.

The story printed in an afternoon paper yesterday stating that many of the police captains were to be shifted about, and that charges were being prepared against several of them was denied by Superintendent Conlin. There is no doubt, that Captain Dwyer, of the West End Division, and Twenty-fifth Street Station, will soon have to answer to a number of charges.

As to the statement that an investigation was on foot with a view to bringing charges against Captain Sheehan, of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, Superintendent Conlin said: "So far as I know no charges are being prepared against Sheehan. It is untrue that I am investigating other precincts with a view to bringing charges against the captains. It is true, of course, that we are always looking for officers who do not attend to their duties."

When asked if it were true that ex-inspectors Williams and McAvoy had been sent to Captain Schmittberger back to the Tenderloin, the Superintendent said, with much emphasis: "That is a lie."

The Police Commission's report out of town yesterday and therefore could not be interviewed.

TRUCK POLE STRUCK HER.

Miss Hill's Injuries at First Seemed Trivial, but Later Became Serious.

Miss Helen Hills, thirty years old, of Babylon, L. I., while crossing Broadway at Canal street, about half-past 9 o'clock yesterday morning, was knocked down by the pole of a truck. In falling her pocket-book flew out of her hand. Some men then appeared with it.

She told bystanders she wished to go to the store of Hill Brothers, wholesale milliners, at 800 Broadway. As she had no money, she kindly asked the men to take her as far as Hill Brothers with her. Miss Hills is a milliner, and in business with the firm, a member of which had a pocket-book containing \$1,000. The police said she was not injured and only needed a rest.

Miss Hills later became so ill that she was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where it was found she was suffering from internal injuries.

FREE TRIP TO M'KINLEY.

Missouri Railway Men Requested to Join a "Sound Money" Club.

Sedalla, Mo., Oct. 10.—A "Sound-Money" Club is being organized among the employees of the Missouri Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railways. A paper was circulated to-day among these employees by one of the office men of the latter road.

All employees were requested to sign it, thereby pledging themselves to join the Railway Men's "Sound Money" Club, and to go on a trip to Canton to visit McKinley. The trip is to be free. Mark A. Hann is supposed to foot the bill. Some Democrats are signing this document, and will go to Canton for fear of being discharged in case of refusal.

ANOTHER WIN FOR PILLSBURY.

American Chess Expert Defeats Nea in a Dutch Game.

Budapest, Oct. 10.—The fifth round of the international chess masters' tournament was played in this city to-day, the results being as follows:

Walbrodt beat Janowski in a Ruy Lopez after 32 moves. Marco beat Charousek in a Pilsbury defense after 24 moves. Pillsbury beat Nea in a Dutch game after 23 moves. Winawer beat Popiel in a French defense after 46 moves. Maroczy beat Tarnowski in a Queen's gambit defense after 27 moves. Albin beat Schlechter in a Queen's gambit defense after 41 moves. Tschigorin had a bye.

WHAT VENEZUELA REALLY CLAIMS.

Points Made by Her Counsel, Ex-Minister Scruggs, in His Brief.

Argues That Spain Was the Legitimate Owner of the Disputed Interior.

The Dutch, Never Having Been in Control, Had No Power to Transfer "Rights" to England.

DEFECTS FOUND IN BRITISH CLAIMS.

This Lengthy Argument Just Drawn Up by Colonel Scruggs, Will Virtually Constitute the Little Republic's Case Before the Boundary Commission.

Adanta, Ga., Oct. 10.—The final brief of ex-Minister to Venezuela W. L. Scruggs, of this city, counsel for Venezuela before the Boundary Commission, was delivered to him by his printer to-day. The brief itself is accompanied by a long and elaborate brief by the Commission appointed by the Government of Venezuela, which has been translated into English. It contains 120,000 words. A note from Dr. P. Ezequiel Pujas, Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply to the note of Lord Salisbury, accompanies it.

Ex-Minister Scruggs summarized the substance of this brief and note in his own brief, addressed to the Commission appointed by the United States, and bases his arguments upon them.

His own argument will be virtually Venezuela's case before the Commission. It is a pamphlet of ninety pages, and is divided into three parts. The first part was printed in 1894, and deals with British aggressions in Venezuela. Its publication and possession by the State Department led to resolution by Congressman L. F. Livingston of Georgia, February, 1895. It was followed by the President's message in December, 1895, which caused the war scare.

Part II. has never been published before. It deals with "Lord Salisbury's Mistake in the Venezuela Question," and is so captioned. The British Blue Book is treated next, and Colonel Scruggs makes a reply to it in Part III. This part is headed, "Fallacies of the British Blue Book on the Venezuela Question."

The gist of the question is contained in Part III, which is devoted to the British Blue Book, of March, 1896, and which stands publicly now for the first time. Colonel Scruggs says the British claims as set out by the Blue Book may be summarized as follows:

"1. That prior to 1590 the Spaniards had established no settlements in Guiana, and inferentially that no part of the country was then in their possession.

"2. That in 1648, at the time of the treaty of Munster, the Dutch settlements extended westward to the Orinoco and southward beyond the Cuyuni, and, inferentially, that nearly the whole of Guiana, with the possible exception of Caroni Valley, was a Dutch possession.

"3. That up to 1723 the Spaniards had but one settlement in Guiana, and that was at St. Thome, on the Upper Orinoco, and, inferentially, the navigable estuaries of that river, including its immense delta, were under the Dutch.

"4. That up to 1796 the Spanish settlements were limited to a few Capuchin missions and two villages above the town of St. Thome, and, inferentially, that the Dutch held all of the balance of territory east and south of the Orinoco.

"5. That this Dutch occupancy (which is claimed to have extended to the Orinoco delta and Point Barima) was, however, interposed no objection, or at least failed to dispossess the Dutch; and, inferentially, that up to 1796 Great Britain has continually remained in possession, and her subjects have occupied further portions of the territory to which the Dutch had established their title."

Denied in the Blue Book.

Concluding this summary, ex-Minister Scruggs says:

"While these monstrous assumptions are wholly unsubstantiated, even by the very claims of the British Blue Book, and in their support, they are, nevertheless, made in a grave state paper, and shall be treated fairly and courteously. The following propositions are now denied, even in the Blue Book:

"First.—That in 1498, Columbus, sailing under Spanish commission, discovered the Gulf of Paria, the Orinoco delta, and of the contiguous coast of Guiana.

"Second.—That the Spaniards, the Ojeda, a Spanish subject under royal commission, skirted the entire coast of Guiana, from the Orinoco to the Mariotteville and Broun, and thence generally north, taking formal possession in the name of the Spanish Government.

"Third.—That in 1590 Vicente Yanez Pinzon, another Spanish subject, likewise sailing under royal commission, was the first to explore the Orinoco delta, of which he took formal possession in the name of his sovereign.

"Fourth.—That in 1531 Diego de Ordaz, another Spanish subject, was the first to explore the Orinoco River, which he ascended as far as the mouth of the Parima, taking formal possession of both banks and of its numerous affluents in the name of his sovereign.

"Sixth.—That these first discoverers, explorers and grantees complied with all the requirements of law, as will be shown by the Blue Book of July, 1896, and that the Dutch, by their failure to take possession of the areas occupied by the Spaniards, were guilty of a crime against the nation to which the occupants belong to control the adjoining district."

"In other words, the rule of continuity is involved in justification of the recently enlarged British claim to unoccupied territory in the remote interior of Guiana. Under this rule, as will be shown by a separate brief, Spain, as the original discoverer and occupant of the country, was the legitimate owner of the interior."

Consequently, what was not permanently occupied by the Dutch prior to 1648, remained a Spanish possession, and legitimately descended to the Netherlands. It did not include a foot of unoccupied territory. That remained a Spanish possession. Therefore, Holland, through whom Great Britain derived title, could lay no valid claim to such territory, and having no valid claim of her own, she could have conveyed none to England by the treaty of 1814.

Dutch Never in Control.

"Moreover, the physical features and character of the country itself are not such as would have enabled the Dutch settlers on the coast and river estuaries to control it, nor did they, in fact, ever control it. The great interior basin of the Cuyuni-Mazaruni is surrounded by a narrow strip of land, and is a single point, where they break through a gap or fissure of this mountain wall, and pass down over a series of long and deep canyons into the Essequibo.

"The natural approaches to this great interior basin were not, therefore, through these narrow canyons, but through the gorges, but from the Orinoco side, over the more gradual and gentle slopes of the great savanna, from this side the Spaniards penetrated the great Cuyuni-Mazaruni basin, explored it early in the sixteenth century, and planned settlements and established missions and cattle ranches there, held it against all second comers, prevented hostile aggression from the Essequibo side, and, in short, effectively controlled it for more than two centuries."

"Even the celebrated remonstrance of 1769, made by the States-General upon the Dutch and Spanish claims, and the remonstrance of Vans Gravesand, and which is now introduced as evidence in support of the British claim, conceded to Spain the territory in which the new missionary settlements were situated; that is, all territory above the new Dutch outpost at Caracara, which was broken up and destroyed by the Spaniards in 1758.

"And it is furthermore admitted, even in the Dutch Blue Book, that the Spaniards had made themselves masters of the new trading post of the Dutch West India Company, near the mouth of the Orinoco, in 1769."

"Again, on pages 4 and 28 of the supplemental Blue Book, we have the assertion that for 200 years prior to 1796 the Dutch had no settlements in Guiana, and that as far as the Orinoco, but 200 years prior to 1796 they went back to the date of Sir Walter Raleigh's expedition, before the Dutch had yet visited the country. Raleigh then found the Spaniards in full possession, as has already been pointed out.

"Spaniards in Full Possession.

"Captain Keynais, who visited the country twenty years before the Spaniards established on the Essequibo and in the mouth of the Orinoco, and of the interior Cuyuni basin. Indeed, it is an incontrovertible historical fact that the Dutch never attempted to establish settlements on the coast or elsewhere in Guiana until after Raleigh's first expedition, nearly a century after the Spaniards held the whole country."

"With respect to the Cuyuni basin, prior to 1769, not a Dutchman had been seen in it further up than the Mazaruni junction, or the mouth of the Orinoco, and the Spaniards, and the disastrous attempt, in 1758, to establish a Dutch outpost above those facts were repeated."

"Captain, on page 4 and 28 of the supplemental Blue Book, we have the assertion that for 200 years prior to 1796 the Dutch had no settlements in Guiana, and that as far as the Orinoco, but 200 years prior to 1796 they went back to the date of Sir Walter Raleigh's expedition, before the Dutch had yet visited the country. Raleigh then found the Spaniards in full possession, as has already been pointed out."

"But even these 'facts,' so arranged as to vary materially, if not entirely change the manifest meaning of the writer, fall utterly to support this monstrous assumption. The certified copies of the original documents, now before the Boundary Commission, and especially the map in connection with the contemporaneous maps and papers produced, prove just the contrary."

"We establish conclusively that the furthest Dutch settlement was near the junction of the Mazaruni with the Cuyuni, something less than a dozen miles from the mouth of the Orinoco, and that the intervening territory, including the settlements and the Spanish mission towns and villages being for the most part a wilderness inhabited by wild Indians or by runaway slaves, was never relinquished by the Spaniards to the Dutch, and was even then considering measures for peopling it with emigrants from Holland and from the kingdom of Santa Fe, and that the proposed military fortification or station at the mouth of the Caroni was not only to protect the mission, but to protect the Dutch against the depredations of the Indians, and to prevent the Dutch slave-traders and their Carib allies from kidnapping Indians in this intervening Spanish territory, and selling them as slaves to the Essequibo colony."

WAITING FOR PROFESSOR BURR.

Boundary Commission Will Do Nothing Until His Report Is Made.

Washington, Oct. 10.—The Venezuelan Boundary Commission to-day held its first meeting since the summer adjournment. All of the members were present. The session, which occupied the entire day, was devoted to the consideration of the reports presented. No final decision, however, can be arrived at until after the receipt of the report now being prepared by Professor Burr, whose return from Europe is expected about the end of this month.

The next meeting of the Commission will be held on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at which time Professor Burr is expected to be present, and from that time on, the sessions of the Commission will probably be held until a final decision is reached.

STAMPED THE CHOIR.

Woman Has a Fit in a Church to the Contention of the Rehearsing Singers.

About 10 o'clock Friday night, while the choir of the First Baptist Church on Second avenue, at Mount Vernon, N. Y., was holding a rehearsal in the lecture room, a neatly attired woman walked in and sat down. Several minutes later the singers were started to see the woman writhing on the floor, knocking over seats and spinning around in a circle.

The choir is composed mostly of young ladies, and they stampeded. Several men seized the woman and held her until Policeman Grant arrived with an ambulance. While she was being carried on the stretcher she raised herself on her elbow and exclaimed in a solemn tone: "Good bye, dear sisters and brothers; I am going to Havana and hope to meet you all there. Good blessing you."

Then she had another fit, and it took four men to hold her, after which she fainted. The woman was conveyed to Dr. Banning's hospital. There she gave her name as Clara Clinton, a domestic, living at No. 265 West Third street, New York City. Dr. Banning thinks she is suffering from epilepsy, and is sending her to a sanatorium to win sympathy.

Sound Money?

The German Sound Money League has issued a circular prepared by Philip Rappaport, of Indianapolis, Ind., entitled "A Word to the Workmen on the Question of Free Coinage of Silver." It is a long and elaborate document, and contains a number of interesting facts and figures. It is a plea for the free coinage of silver, and is a very able and well-written paper. It is a very interesting and valuable document, and is well worth reading. It is a very able and well-written paper, and is a very interesting and valuable document, and is well worth reading.

GIGANTIC BRIBERY HANNA'S LATEST PLAN.

Eight Million Dollars to Be Expended in the Campaign's Last Days.

Floating Vote in All the Doubtful States to Be Bought.

Democratic Leaders Are Forewarned and Propose to Kill the nefarious Scheme.

COLONIZATION TO BE CHECKED.

That Republican Method, as Well as Bribery, to Be Watched for and Prompt and Severe Methods of Correction Applied.

Democratic campaign leaders yesterday were informed of a Republican scheme whereby Hanna hopes to carry enough States for McKinley to insure the election of the Napoleon of protection. The scheme involves the expenditure of millions of dollars during the last days of the campaign.

Senator Gorman, Chairman Danforth and John C. Sheehan yesterday discussed the Republican plan of campaign.

The information, as conveyed to the Democrats, purports to come from the inside. The Democratic managers feel fairly easy. They say they realize that the Factolian stream in prospect is intended for the pockets of the "Donters." Word was sent out last night to not only Democratic district leaders in this State, but to Democratic managers in all debatable States, notably Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Maryland and Delaware, to watch out for Republican emissaries.

As soon as evidence is obtained that bribery is attempted, prosecutions will at once be instituted and vigorously pushed.

Efforts to colonize in close States with material from Pennsylvania and New England are said to be contemplated. It is known that John C. Sheehan's discovery of plans to colonize on a wholesale scale in Democratic city districts was all that prevented the introduction in New York of thousands of Republicans from Pennsylvania. The made-to-order Raines hotels, with their ten rooms each, were to be utilized for the purpose of housing the strangers.

Leader Dalton, of the Eleventh District, had his suspicions aroused a week ago by a remarkable influx of colored men, who had no apparent means of support. All these men were spotted, and attempts to register would have been followed by arrest.

The information obtained by the Democrats was that Hanna and his lieutenants have abandoned all hope of carrying Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio on the issues, and have decided to make a desperate gamble on the issue of protection, and to attempt to register would have been followed by arrest.

Senator Gorman assured Messrs. Danforth and Sheehan that nothing could prevent the triumph of the people's cause this Fall. There is but one danger—bribery—and since its existence is known it ceases to be a danger.

The sum of \$8,000,000 is said to be in readiness for use in the Middle Western States. In Chicago alone \$2,000,000, it is said, will be utilized.

Chairman Danforth said that he was becoming more and more convinced every day that the Democratic National and State tickets would be victorious in New York. Wilbur F. Porter and Frederick C. Schraub are going to start on a stumping tour this week of all the large cities and towns in the State. They will appear at a big mass meeting in Tammany Hall on the night of October 23. There will be thirty-five meetings each night in the State this week.

William P. St. John, treasurer of the National Committee, said yesterday that at the fair of the new St. Peter's German Church, Brooklyn, a gold-headed cane had been found. It was a gold-headed cane, and was a very fine one. It was a gold-headed cane, and was a very fine one. It was a gold-headed cane, and was a very fine one.

Mr. Bryan, the most popular President-elect, is said to be in the city, and will be seen by the public. He is a very popular man, and is a very fine one. He is a very popular man, and is a very fine one.

Mr. Meyer, chairman of the fair, will send the cane to Lincoln, Neb., to-morrow.

WANT THEIR OWN SYSTEM.

Sub-Committee of Consolidation Commission Give a Hearing to the Brooklyn Board of Education.

Dr. Seth Low, president of Columbia College; General Stewart L. Woodford and Silas B. Dutcher, the sub-committee on education of the Greater New York Commission, met at the office of the Brooklyn Board of Education yesterday to hear a special committee of the Brooklyn Board. Horace E. Dresser said Brooklyn wanted a Board of Education with forty-five members, as at present, and the provision of the Greater New York into thirty districts, each to be managed by five inspectors.

Professor F. W. Hooper said Brooklyn schools were away ahead of those of New York. Dr. Low said it was no safe to assume that the borough system of government was the best. He said that the Brooklyn Board of Education should be allowed to handle money raised by the proposed tax.

CUBANS TALK PATRIOTISM. Celebrate the Anniversary of the Beginning of the Last Previous Revolution on the Island.

The twenty-eighth anniversary of the beginning of the Cuban revolution declared by Carlos Manuel Cespedes at Yara was celebrated last night by the Cubans of New York and Brooklyn at Cheltenham Hall, which was crowded to the doors. There was great enthusiasm, and cries of "Viva Cuba Libre" were frequently interrupted by speakers, especially when reference was made to the recent victories of General Maceo.

Many congratulatory telegrams were received from various revolutionary leaders in this country, and one was from the Cuban Republic of War, General Carlos Rodo, who is ill in this city.

Sound

Health is of the utmost importance, and it depends upon pure rich blood. Ward off colds, coughs and pneumonia by taking a course of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The Best-In fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills not harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

DUNN SEES A HURRICANE.

It May Do Great Damage to Shipping and Is Sweeping Up the North Carolina Coast.

Notices were sent out from the Agricultural Department at Washington last night, notifying navigators that it was dangerous to leave port anywhere between this city and Boston. Danger signals were ordered hoisted at every signal station, and messages were sent to the different shipping offices.

The reason for all this was the hurricane from the South that at a late hour was somewhere off the coast of North Carolina. It was approaching this section of the country at a rapid rate, and Forecaster Dunn predicted that it would arrive here some time to-day.

The barometer in Mr. Dunn's office registered a slow but steady fall, and the first effects of the coming storm were felt at 8 o'clock last night. At that time the wind was blowing at seventeen miles an hour, and at 9 o'clock it had increased to twenty-four miles and was increasing with every minute.

In spite of the warnings sent out by Mr. Dunn, nearly a score of steamships left port yesterday. There was the Finance.

TRUTH!

An Appeal TO Married Women.

WHAT IS THE ANNUAL INCOME OF YOUR HUSBAND AND, CONSEQUENTLY, THE MONEY VALUE OF HIS LIFE WHILE LIVING?

The Loss of an Income of, Say, \$1,000 Per Annum, Is Equivalent to a Loss of a Capital of \$25,000 (Calculated at 4 Per Cent Interest).

HOW CAN SUCH A LOSS BE AVOIDED IN CASE OF HIS DEATH?

An Equitable Life Insurance Policy Will Do It.

YOU ARE AWARE of the fact that the money-earning capacity of your husband ceases at his death. You are also aware of the fact that, when this happens, the support of you and your children rests solely upon you, unless otherwise protected.

ARE YOU AWARE of the fact that, when this happens, the support of you and your children rests solely upon you, unless otherwise protected?

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